REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,228.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
For Six Months	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,073 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872 at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872.	Leave Galle	April 1872.
,, Carwar	22		May 1872.
,, Mangalore	23	,, Negapatam	3
,, Cannanore	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Madras	6
,, Calicut	25	,, Cocanada	8
,, Tuticorin	26	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Cochin	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Alleppey	27	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Pamben	12
,, Colombo	29	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872.
Arrive Kurrachee	12	,, Bushire	1
,, Guadur	17	,, Linga	3
,, Muscat	19	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Muscat	10
,, Linga	23	,, Guadur	12
,, Bushire	25	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Fao	29	Leave Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

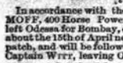
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fostounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer ARSAI, Captain Wyer, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Train will be daily run, established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

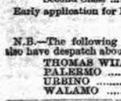
For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 in Veritas, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The Othello has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 50 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round, to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

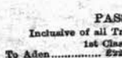
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

THOMAS WILSON	About 30th April.
PALERMO	,, 26th ,,
UBERNO	,, 26th ,,
WALAMO	,, 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
,, Suez	36	24	8
,, Port Said	38	24	9
,, Alexandria	39	24	9–10
,, Messina	50	34	14
,, Naples	50	34	14
,, Leghorn	50	34	14
,, Genoa	50	34	14
,, Marseilles; transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Neat Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer ELGIN arrived from Liverpool, is now being landed, and Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hatton.
Bombay, 6th April 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES or any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

S.S. URBINO, FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Todd, s.s., Urbino.
Bombay, 6th April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, A FIRST RATE FULL SIZED MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE IN SPLENDID CONDITION BY BROADWOOD, ORCHESTRINA, A SEWING MACHINE BY WILCOX AND GIBBS, A GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. J. Hudson Watson & Co. to submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, and the succeeding days, sale commencing at or about 12 noon each day, on the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, with a view to converting the space into Merchants' Offices and Barristers' Chambers, their surplus stock-in-trade:—

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Beef and Mutton prepared in every form, veal, sausages, soups, vegetables, and fish, prepared in every form, jelly in quarts, assorted syrup, fruits in syrup and brandy, assorted meat, essences, sorted fruits, sauces, vinegar, raisins, tobacco, Normandy pippins, cocoa and chocolate, Colman's mustard, and patent starch, lozenges and comfits, and a variety of other stores.

PLATED WARE.

Muffineers in boxes complete, bucket pattern salt cellars with spoons and of various patterns in boxes, breakfast cruets with egg cups, toast racks some with egg cups, egg boilers, knife rests, beer mugs, cocktail shakers, epergne, card tray and mother o'-pearl handle pickle forks, side dishes, soup-tureens with spirit lamps, hot water carry dishes, tea services, wine cork stoppers, wine labels, chamber and table candlesticks, and a large variety of choice selected plated goods.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Large and small inkstands with glass bottles, glass, bronze and brass inkstands, brass letter scales with 2 sets of weights, wooden pencils of assorted coloured lead, date racks, sets for Bezique for 2, 3, and 4, pocket cigar case, travelling writing desks, gold, silver and ivory pencils, and tooth-pick, glass and ivory paper weights, measuring tapes, pocket filters, fancy table mats, ladies' companions, paper knives, playing cards, glass salt cellars of assorted colours, glass plates of assorted colours, blue-black ink, gasagones, Reilly's doubled barrelled breach loading guns, cartridge cases and gun waddings, silicated carbon and charcoal syphon filters, and a variety of other fancy articles.

ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE.

Marble tables on gilt stands, American folding and without arm chairs, tin bathing tubs, 2 and 3 light gas lamps, rooting and plate glasses, tin dish covers and coffee pots, fancy silded boxes for tea, coffee and sugar, shelves, show cases, mahogany almirahs with dressing glasses, mirrors in mahogany and gilt frames, pier tables, dinner and breakfast services, &c. &c. A first-rate full sized mahogany grand pianoforte in splendid condition, and tuned by John Broadwood and Sons, an imitation rosewood orchestrina, can be played upon by hand as well as by mechanical appliance, a sewing machine in good order by Wilcox and Gibbs, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. SPRECISELY.

A handsome chesnut powerful young saddle horse, four years old, a splendid mover.

Catalogues of full particulars are ready, and can be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms and at the Hotel, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few tins of 2½ and 4½ lbs. tins fresh Australian butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 15 and Rs. 27 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill. Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
London—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL 1862.

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, (unreserved)	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1
	Pit, 8 annas.		

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30.

Tickets to be had at the "Duftur Ashkara Press," Fort; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

S.S. PALERMO, FROM LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Walker, s.s. Palermo.
Bombay, 8th April 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK, BREMEN.

Capital, 15,00,000 Thalers (£2,250,000 Sterling), of which one-half has been issued.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have been appointed AGENTS to the above BANK, and are prepared to PURCHASE and SELL BILLS of EXCHANGE on England and the Continent of Europe.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on MONDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the THIRTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,609, being THIRTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and Rs. 9,840, being the FIRST INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN OF RUPEES (15,00,000) FIFTEEN LAKHS, aggregating to Rs. 40,440.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 8th March 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of the 17th instant, for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to be made to the PURUHIT or DHURRUMSALLA at MAHALUXMEE.

For all particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, 8th April 1872.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ordinary MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency for the Season 1872-73.

The Survey Report and Estimates of the above can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

The Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be held to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their Indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay,
8th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. RAMCHUNDRA KESSOWJEE, the Mortgagee, hath contracted to SELL to the Undersigned, with the consent of the Mortgagors, all that piece of LAND, with the Chawl built thereon, situate in Bombay, on the Agiary Road, assess'd under No. 1, admeasuring 251 6/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Newwady Lane, on the west by the property of Wassoodow Ramchundra, deceased, on the north by the prorerty of Gopinath and Kesarinath Ramchundra, and on the south by the Agiary Road. All persons having any claim against the said property are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at Bhooleshwar Chuckla, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed, without regard to any such Claim.

—Dated this 9th day of April 1872.

શાહ હરગોવંદદાસ કુંવરદાસ, ઠાકર ભુવેદાર.
i.e. HURGOWUNDASS KOOBAIRDASS.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH APRIL 1872.

	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.		Present Week.		Total.		
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....		.....		176018	6	0
Rates	16,03,389	253285	0 7	77,518	2 2	330803	4	9
Duties—Town	4,33,695	138284	6 0	15,624	8 3	153908	14	3
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	35,600	0 0	1,660	0 0	37,260	0	0
Do. Liquor	1,75,000	35,770	4 0	690	0 0	36,460	4	0
Conveyances	8,991	1,790	8 0	.....		1,790	8	0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,00,000	37,442	8 0	5,634	0 0	43,076	8	0
Market Fees	2,02,000	45,671	2 4	3,438	3 3	49,109	5	7
Halalcore Cess	2,14,758	10,900	9 7	2,541	1 4	13,441	10	11
Health Dept.	12,000	12,035	1 11	.....		12,035	1	11
Workshops	.....	10,230	13 6	.....		10,230	13	6
Debt	15,90,000	15,90000	0 0	.....		1500000	0	0
Deposits	.....	73,135	1 0	.....		73,135	1	11
Advances	.....	19,022	6 4	332	12 11	19,355	3	3
Miscel.—Fines	15,000	1,188	1 3	654	8 6	1,842	9	9
Do. Receipts	19,000	17,443	1 0	55	0 0	17,498	4	9
Do. Fees	55,886	15,298	5 1	2,532	7 6	17,830	12	6
Do. Savings	.....	523	0 5	196	13 1	719	13	6
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,704	1 11	910	0 0	10,614	1	11
Total Rs.	45,66,729	2209766	2 7	111998	5 0	2321064	7	7
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....		.....		2497682	13	7
Disbursements.								
Superintendence	1,34,956	27,861	11 4	7,291	3 8	35,152	15	0
Assessment	55,582	15,106	15 6	3,092	2 6	18,199	2	0
Collection Dept.	1,36,350	31,302	1 0	.....		31,302	1	0
Police Account	3,54,804	86,845	13 1	*114	12 1	86,731	1	0
Health Dept.	7,84,728	178750	0 3	18,972	1 10	197622	2	1
Public Works—								
Establishment	38,780	19,261	12 11	.....		19,261	12	10
Lighting	2,71,566	62,332	1 9	.....		62,332	1	9
Watering	3,20,000	41,229	3 0	.....		41,229	3	0
Repairs, Roads	.....	49,085	1 0	92	8 0	49,177	9	0
Do. Buildings	14,000	163	1 6	.....		163	1	6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	0	0 0	.....		0	0	0
Water Works	75,694	4,915	0 4	.....		4,915	0	4
Drainage	2,78,824	3,972	11 1	3,978	1 11	7,950	13	0
Do. Gardens	9,000	.....		.....		.....		
Workshops	.....	15,177	14 0	.....		15,177	14	0
Debt	6,02,130	168948	12 3	40,461	7 3	209410	3	6
Education	8,500	1,393	7 3	393	8 3	1786	15	6
Deposits	.....	27,656	13 11	.....		27,656	13	11
Advances	.....	16,649	12 3	423	9 0	17,073	5	3
Plant & Stores	18,000	690	14 3	.....		690	14	3
Miscellaneous	10,442	9,889	8 0	526	4 0	10,415	12	0
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1361324	10 7	30,476	2 4	1391800	12	11
Total Rs.	30,72,379	2106280	14 2	105366	4 5	2211647	2	7
Balance on 6th April 1872	.....	.....		.....		286035	11	0
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....		.....		2497682	13	7

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.	
Do. Carbonell & Co	,, 30	,,	
Do. J. Sandbach & Son's	,, 24	,,	
Do. Warshope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 24	,,	
Do. M. P. Guimaraes & Son's	,, 20	,,	
Do. do.	,, 28	,,	
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. 21	,,	
Do. do.	Qts. ,, 42	,,	
Do. do. Magnums	,, 82	,,	
Do. Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. ,, 30	,,	
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior	Qts. ,, 24	,,	
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Diagres	,, 16	,,	
CLARET—R. R. Mage & Co. St. Julien	,, 13	,,	

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TO LET, the spacious OFFICES and DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Rampart Row, with GODOWNS, STABLE and COACH HOUSE attached, formerly the Oriental Bank, and now occupied by

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

9th April 1872.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

BEER Tumblers, dozen from	Rs. 6 4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
CASTORS Jars, ,,	6-4	ICE Plates, dozen	15-0
CELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	5-0	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CLARET Cup Jugs ,,	6-4	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
CUTLARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	12-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Baskets, each	4-0	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	TANKARD Jugs ,,	4-8
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
FRUIT Stands, ,,	1-8	WINE Coolers, dozen ,,	12-8
GOBLETS, doz.	10-8		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (2,00,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Wintle.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
DHERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers:—Messrs Forbes & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was for two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Wayroom Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilising the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows:—

1869	5 per cent. Dividend.
1870	6 ,,
1871	7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted:—

On application	Rs. 10
On allotment	,, 20
On 1st August	,, 20
On 1st October	,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	790
30,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,080	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,510
9,000	100	all		Frere Land & Fior Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	785
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	885

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝ 3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	10⅝ 1·5	do.	Do. New 5 p.ct Shares	126
.....	£20	4⅜ 10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	13⅝ 7·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,265
500	2,500	all	200*	Allianoe Spinning	3,400ex. d.
100	5,5.0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	965
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,600
750	2,000	all	250p.c	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,050
900	1,0..0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,025
620	2,500	2,400	218p.c	Royal	1,375

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	950
250	3,000	550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200p.c	Apollo Press Co.	7,925
200	2,000	all	215p.c	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½p.c.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,0..0	1,800	50 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,100
200	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,125
30	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	200 pc	Times of India Press Co.	2,600
150	2,300	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
250	14,000	1,000	...	Wreach Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d. to 100⅜d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅛
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99⅛
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅛
China	60 Do. do. ...	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 16-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	15-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-10
AustralianGold ... 100 touch ...	16-10
Government Securities.	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	102¾
Four per cents	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	83
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	83
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th April compared with the statement issued on 30th March :—

LIABILITIES.	30th	6th April.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	472,64,374	418,70,809
Do. do. at Branches.	23,66,623	33,61,318
Other Deposits ...	129,52,567	161,06,810
Post Bills	38,153	41,958
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	16,70,054	18,78,109
Rs.	667,97,771	697,59,249
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	48,97,143	59,86,504
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ...	72,69,987	69,53,832
Loans, on Security of do do.	3,481,486	24,25,417
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	6,280	6,056
Bills Discounted ...	14,842,008	128,29,010
Stamps	6,870	6,807
Dead Stock ... Rs. 1,92,005		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000		
	4,37,008	4,38,033
Bullion ...	19,56,416	26,12,831
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,21,651	5,52,319
Cash and Currency Notes ...	333,78,172	379,48,318
Rs.	667,97,771	697,59,249

SALES AND PURCHASES.

GREY GOODS.—Since the date of our last report upon the subject the Market, supported by the firm tone of the Manchester Market, has undergone no further decline as anticipated, and the rates of 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings remain steady and unaltered. The upcountry demand continues very feeble, and the purchases that are now being made on account of the interior are to a very limited extent. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 5 6
1,000 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	6 lbs.	4 7 0
500 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	6½ lbs.	4 9 0
750 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ lbs.	5 8 0
750 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	7 lbs.	4 12 0
250 „ „ „	45 „	39 „	9 lbs.	6 8 0
300 „ „ T. Cloth (fine)	29 „	24 „	6 lbs.	3 4 6
200 „ „ „	29 „	24 „	6 lbs.	3 14 3
800 „ „ Jacconets	40 „	20 „	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
800 „ „ „	40 „	20 „	2½ lbs.	2 4 0
800 „ „ „	40 „	20 „	2½ lbs.	2 5 6
500 „ „ „	40 „	20 „	2¾ lbs.	2 7 0
800 „ „ „	40 „	20 „	3 lbs.	2 8 0
500 „ „ T. Red Cambrics	24 „	28 „		4 6 0
200 „ White Mulls No. 35	40 „	20 „		4 2 9
200 „ „ „ No. 35	40 „	20 „		4 2 0
400 „ „ „ No. 1,000	40 „	20 „		3 5 0
400 „ „ „ „ 2,00	40 „	20 „		3 9 0
400 „ „ „ „ 2,100	40 „	20 „		3 13 0
400 „ „ „ „ 2,000	40 „	20 „		4 1 0
100 „ „Nainsooks „ 1,000	40 „	20 „		3 12 6
100 „ „ „ „ 2,000	40 „	20 „		4 0 6
100 „ „ „ „ 3,000	40 „	20 „		4 4 6
800 „ „ Mull Stripes	36 „	20 „		2 14 0

COTTON.

56 candies New Surat, ready	— ...	...	Rs. 266
75 „ „ Broach M. G., ready	... ...	...	„ 288
50 „ „ Khandeish, without sel.	... ...	...	„ 230
175 „ „ Akote, full p.	... ...	...	„ 273½
50 „ „ Surat, ready	... ...	...	„ 265
50 „ „ Kurkhee, ready	... ...	...	„ 275½
225 „ „ Barsey, ready	... ...	...	„ 261-63
25 „ „ Dhollera, ready ...	... ...	...	„ 261
25 „ „ Veerungam, ready	... ...	...	„ 290
25 „ „ Dhollera, ready ...	... ...	...	„ 262
150 „ „ Akote, ready	... ...	...	„ 288

YARNS.

50 bales Water Twist, No. 30	... ...	As. 11¾	per lb.
25 „ „ „	... ...	„ 12¾	
18 „ „ „	... ...	„ 12	
10 „ „ „	... ...	„ 12	
10 „ Mule „	... ...	„ 10	15-16
25 „ „ „	... ...	„ 11	
10 „ „ „	... ...	„ 11¾	
33 „ „ „	... ...	„ 11¾	
10 „ Colored „	... ...	„ 14¼	

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kingdom-o'-Fife, 15 hhds glassware, and 17 crates earthenware, Somjeebhoy Parupia.

Cella (s), 25 barrels pale ale, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Canute (s), 6 cases oilmanstores, Muncherjee Pallonjee.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 31 casks blacking, Hajee Essae Sabh & Son ; 67 cases gin, Jeewanjee Ruttonjee Sons ; 100 casks cements, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

Isabella Croom, 250 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Canute (s), 30 cases brandy, F. Mooljee & Co.

Cella (s), 6 packages hardware, Khaimeea Hepteoolla.

Lorne (s), 26 packages soap, Mahomed Futta.

Como (s), 25 cases old tom, and 17 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Atholl (s), 300 cases brandy, P. S. Khareghat.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 30 cases brandy, Framjee Jehangier.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 325 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee ; 350 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

India (s), 140 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 11 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Augusta, 100 bales cotton, Muthoordass Goculdass ; 7 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co. ; 103 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizhoochandass ; 60 bales cotton, Liladhur Mooljee ; 200 bales cotton, Balmookun Shunkerlall.

Prince Leopold, 700 bundles gulls, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Narrondass Runoordass.

Cartago Nova (s), 14 bales wool, Jotha Purshotum ; 4 bales cotton ; 15 bales wool, and 10 bales wool, Cursetjee Furdonjee.

John Straker (s), 32 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

Canute (s), 50 bundles galls, Soondersdass Vagjee ; 61 bales cotton, Morarjee Chutoor & Co. ; 3 bales wool, Lyon & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee ; 53 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund ; 40 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee ; 147 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Lorne (s), 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Purshotumdass.

Thomas Wilson (s), 500 bundles myrabollams, Railli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, Forbes & Co. ; 2 bales cotton, Hurree Thakersee ; 200 bales cotton, King & Co. ; 140 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey ; 100 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Purboodass.

Hanna Law, 76 bags linseed, and 76 bags rapeseed, Soorjee Bhanjee.

John Middleton (s), 228 bags myrabollams, Remoobhoy Khimjee ; 50 bales cotton, Coorjee Cullianjee ; 500 bags galls, Hajee Osman Changony.

Stowell (s), 162 cwts horns, Hasson Noormomed ; 1,200 bags galls, Heerachund Cursonjee ; 1,000 packages wet dates, Liladhur Khipali.

Commodore (s), 96 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 19 bales skins, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.

Cella (s), 200 bales wool, Farnham & Co.

Berar (s), 1,445 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 82 bales hemp, Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 5 cases gum, and 7 cases olibanum, Ludhaboy Khakey ; 1 case tortoisshells, Shuriff Sallay Mahomed & Co. ; 18 cases olibanum, Ludhaboy Ebram ; 40 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co. ; 40 cases salipetre, Omersee Chunda.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 1,600 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co. ; 205 cwts. horns, Goolam Hosson Fazul & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aurora (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Travancore (s), 5 bags linseed, Stearn, Hobart & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 330 bags coffee, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aurora (s), 2 cases gum, 10 bags cocoanuts, 7 robins coolsengion, 2 bundles hemp, 7 bundles gurmara, &c. &c., Essack Saloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 123 packages sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 3 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Tata ; 50 bales cotton, H. J. M. A. Khulnick ; 74 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 51 bales cotton, Chagla Dadoo ; 7 chests M. opium, Hajarecmul Gormookray ; 12 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 15 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia ; 25 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 188 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 20 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusservanjee ; 44 chests M. opium, Thacursey Sewanmall ; 44 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 14 chests M. opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co. ; 30 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 2 chests M. opium, Feepal Nursingdass ; 15 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 5 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 16 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata ; 25 chests M. opium, A. B. Mody & Co. ; 10 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee ; 12 chests M. opium, Goolabray Koonjlall ; 2 chests M. opium, Ramputap Kaloram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 10½ chests M. opium, Gooljee Shengaree ; 45 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw ; 10 chests M. opium, Ardaser Burjorjee Mody & Co. ; 140 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 24½ chests M. opium, Ragoonath Jugnath ; 10 chests M. opium, Hursookdass Chimorana ; 6½ chests M. opium, M. Sawantram ; 13 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 5 chests M. opium, Tarachand Sitaram

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 8th April, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th April, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th April, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th April is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 5	0 4
„ Galle	24 24	4 31
„ Kurrachee	0 30	0 1
„ Madras	2 29	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th April, 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th April, 11 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fora ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH APRIL.

London ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships „	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cutch	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf, Mar. 20.
	Palermo (s)	Walker	London, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee.
	Narenda (s)	Suttora	Rangoon.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ophelia, Towill, to Calcutta.

Zelica, Stephen, to Bassin.

Ship Tim Whiffler, Cotter, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Berar, to Liverpool.

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
5	Surrey (s)	Reed	Bombay, March 23.
	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Moulmein, March 29.

April — DEPARTURE.

5	Michael Scott	...	...

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8th April, 7-10 A.M.—French steamer Cambodge from Aden arrived.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N. ; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

April.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky in the whole sky denoted = 8	Maximum temperature of Air reached at 2 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
1	29·865	79·6	70·5	68·4	·647	0·0	85·6	72·9	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.	374
2	·839	79·3	71·1	67·4	·678	0·0	86·0	73·4	NW, N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW.	190
3	·845	79·5	72·5	69·4	·720	1·2	85·6	74·0	NNW, N, ESE, WSW, W, WNW.	182
4	·855	78·7	72·0	69·1	·728	2·6	84·5	75·3	WNW, NNE ESE, WNW.	166
5	·847	79·2	71·7	68·4	·702	2·7	84·9	75·2	WNW, NW, NNE, E, W, WNW.	155
6	·874	79·8	72·8	69·7	·723	2·6	85·4	75·4	NW, NNE, ENE, WNW NW, N.	227

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Sanders, Colonel, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, on leave, from Almorah.

Forbes, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.

Clifford, Captain, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Punjab.

Hereford, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Dawes, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

Shaw, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Straker, Surgeon, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Hewett, Sub-Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, to rejoin, from Deesa.

Stuart Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from ——.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on leave, from Kamptee.

DeBrett, Captain, 18th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Goruckpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Gwynn, Lieutenant, 1-11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Forbes, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, on furlough, to England.

Simond, Captain, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Lahore.

Rogerson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Wardrop, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Fox, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Hereford, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Witts, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on leave, to Europe.

Stuart, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Aitchison, Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.

Sanders, Colonel, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, to England.

Mantell, Surgeon, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Galloway, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Corbyn, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

FitzGerald, Major, 49th Regiment, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Gregg, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Cunningham, Captain, 1st Belooch Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Purvis, Major, R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Lechmere, Captain, 18th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Markham, Major, R. H. A., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.

Cheshyre, Lieutenant, 16th N. I., on furlough, to England.

Walton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Seton, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Collum, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on retirement, to England

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By Order of the Committee,

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDS—BEAVER—April 3rd, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, by the Rev. W. P. Schaffter, the Rev. William J. Richards, C. M. S. College, Cottayam, Travancore, to Constance, second surviving daughter of Captain J. N. Beaver, H. M. Madras Army.

DEATH.

LePATOUREL—March 31st, at Dacca, John Robilliar Le-Patourel, late chief officer of H. M. steamer Jaboona, and eldest son of L. F. B. LePatourel, Esq., of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 19 years 9 months and 22 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1872.

THE nature of the peculiar perils and temptations that beset a new Viceroy of India on his way out from London to Calcutta is now so well understood, that we can readily believe the rumour of an officer having been specially appointed by the Government of India to take charge of Lord Northbrook when he lands in Bombay, and to save him from falling a prey to the wiles of men with designs on the public purse. Remembering what happened to poor Lord Mayo when he halted in Bombay for a few days, we can appreciate the alarm felt by the Government of India lest advantage should be taken of the presence of another Viceroy amongst us to impose some new burden on the general body of Indian taxpayers for the advantage of men of enterprise in Bombay or in England. It is amusing to see that Lord Northbrook has already been put through the usual process at home of being lectured by Sir T. Bazley, Mr. Pender, and other gentlemen of unbounded benevolence and public spirit, on the duty of so working India as to turn all its resources to account for the profit of manufacturers of cotton and promoters of telegraph and other companies.

The deputation which, under the leadership of Sir Thomas Bazley, waited on the Viceroy at the War Office in London immediately previous to his Lordship's leaving England may—his Excellency's polite deprecation of the word "selfish" notwithstanding—be said to have represented a class interest, and a class interest only. Lord Northbrook is no novice in the art of statesmanship, and seems, in the few utterances to which he has been driven on Indian topics, to have carefully declined giving any pledges which may hereafter be found to hamper his free action. Like other great class interests, like that which rests on the broad basis of missionary energy at home as a specimen of an entirely distinct genus, it is indispensable that the interests of the English capitalist and the manufacturer, and it was this interest alone which the deputation in question purported to represent, should be subordinated to the general good. But, so far as India is concerned, it must learn to content itself with a free field for action, and rely rather on its own efforts than on the assistance of the State for the attainment of its ends.

We could wish indeed that Lord Northbrook had been less cautious in his reply to the deputation, for it would be a public benefit if we had a Viceroy bold enough to tell influential members of Parliament that a wise Imperial policy in India can have no preference for one trade over another, and that the English Government will do nothing whatever to further the interests of the cotton trade beyond instructing its officers to aid in removing every obstruction to free intercourse between English merchants and native growers of cotton in the interior of India. The costly reports and experiments, and the still costlier Department for checking the adulteration of cotton, which have been sanctioned by our Government, only foster the delusion that the interference of the State can make the Indian cotton fields rival those of America in productiveness. Mr. T. B. Smith, in addressing Lord Northbrook, is reported to have said—"To show how "largely the interests of India are involved in "the improved cultivation of cotton, it produces "now from 40lb. to 70lb. an acre, and America "from 300lb. to 400lb. an acre, while Mr. Login, "by following the Egyptian mode of cultivation "in India, had produced 500lb. an acre." Now, Mr. Login has certainly done wonders in cotton-growing on little plots of ground of less than an acre. Mr. Smith's figures are wide of the mark, but from a recent report by Mr. Rivett-Carnac we learn that "Mr. "Login has succeeded in raising as much as "365lb. of clean cotton to the acre, whereas "the average yield of four fields was at the rate "of 223lb. to the acre. This is certainly a very "large yield. The average yield from native fields is "generally considered to be 80lb. to the acre, and "this estimate is probably above the mark, and "in Upper India the average outturn to the acre "is, perhaps, hardly more than 60lb." Mr. Login has, therefore, trebled the production ; but Mr. Rivett-Carnac has the candour to own that "the "chief advantage the experiments have enjoyed "has been the intelligent supervision devoted "to them by Mr. Login and his subordinates ; "and these experiments, which have been conducted with great care and which have been "perfectly supervised, have been on a very small "scale ; the largest was but ⅔ of an acre. I may "be wrong ; but to this intelligent supervision "and careful cultivation of the plants on good "soil I am inclined to credit the greater part of "the success of these results. Now this intelligent "supervision cannot be made available to any "great extent, and, as regards the careful cultivation, the great question arises, can all this "be done on a large scale ? and, if so, at what "cost ? and will the cost repay the expenditure "and leave an encouraging margin of profits ?" Mr. Login's cabbage-garden experiments, therefore, prove nothing as to what a ryot of average intelligence and average industry can do with fields of average quality and size ; and it is a pity Lord Northbrook could not have told Mr. Smith that he considers it no part of his duty to provide, at the public cost, the "intelligent supervision" of a Mr. Login for every lot of three-quarters of an acre of cotton-growing land in India.

Strange to say, deputations of the character of that we are now noticing need as much as any other to be reminded of the wholesome truth that men must owe success in business to their own exertions. Individually we dare say nine-tenths of the deputation would have repudiated with indignation any attempt at Government interference with the import or export of raw materials within the limits of the four seas. So soon, however, as the scene of speculation shifts to India, the principles to be applied for the successful issue of that speculation are found to differ by the whole heaven. Forthwith, with one accord, these same men will be found insisting on the necessity of Government interference, with the view, they pretentiously style it, of promoting manufacture. That the policy they advocate

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen the remarks in the *Times of India* of to-day, as to the arrangements for taking delivery of goods from the public at Boree Bunder Station, and, as it is evident that there is some misapprehension on the subject, I think it desirable to put on record the real state of the case.

It will be remembered that in some of the daily papers there lately appeared some letters complaining that consignees did not get receipts when they brought goods to this Company's station here as quickly as they desired. I naturally made some enquiry into the matter, and found that, although there was not much ground for considering that the Company were to blame for delay in granting the receipts, there was ground for thinking that a practice which had crept in of the dullais or others bringing goods and leaving them on the platforms, in some cases for two or three days before they were consigned, had delayed the granting of the receipts, besides converting the Company's platform into warehouses for storing goods, which we, for many obvious reasons, could not permit.

In order therefore to stop this practice, and as I believe to meet the reasonable wishes of senders, instructions were given that goods should be accepted at the gates, at the entrance to the platforms, and that the receipts should be at once, then and there, given, the Company alone dealing with all such goods from that time. It is quite clear that this must be a satisfactory arrangement to the public, but for reasons of their own the dullais or others do not like this plan, and have for the last few days abstained from sending goods in the hope that we should be forced to allow them to continue the old plan, in which, however, they will find themselves mistaken.

I am informed that they have gone so far as to sign a paper, binding themselves under a heavy penalty not to send goods by this Railway until the old system is again permitted. It is a question whether they could not be prosecuted for such a proceeding. I am also informed that a certain amount of intimidation has been used to induce those who did not sign the paper either to do so or refrain from sending goods; and it is further stated that there are several of the dullais who are anxious to despatch goods but who dare not do it on account of the consequences they fear from others. It is, moreover, said that the statement has been made that the Company require the senders to load the goods, but this is entirely without foundation; the only thing in dispute as far as I know, or can by a very careful enquiry ascertain, is the one point that we will not let any senders of goods use our premises as godowns for storing them.

I understand that a further statement has been made that the Company have raised the rates, but this also is not the fact. The Company are prepared to collect goods from any part of Bombay at the same rates as have been in force for many months past, which are three pies per maund in addition to the *not carted rate*. There has been no alteration whatever in that arrangement.

I am not in a position to prove that the statements to which I have referred are correct, and therefore your readers must accept them as rumours and for what they are worth, but the facts as to what we do, and as to the rates, are absolutely right.

The notice in the *Times of India* connects the decrease of traffic with this dispute in Bombay. I may therefore say that the published returns are up to the 30th March only. This system did not commence until the 1st of the present month, it will therefore be apparent that it has nothing whatever to do with the decrease in our receipts. The explanation of the decrease given in your issue of to-day to the effect that the Moharrum, the Hoolee, and the Easter Holidays are believed to have been the chief reason of the decrease, is correct; at the same time there are other reasons, such as, that the cotton in most of our districts has nearly all been already brought to Bombay, the season having been so much earlier than usual.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th April.

MR. HOPE'S EXTRA ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the question of Mr. Hope's appointment to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was under the consideration of the Bench, a resolution of the Government of India was published, to the effect that, when Government servants were lent to Municipalities or Native States, one-fifth of their salaries should be made over to Government to meet their sick, pensionary, and other allowances. When Mr. Hope was applied for, he insisted that he should receive Rs. 500 more than the late Commissioner, as he had to pay back out of his salary a certain sum as ruled by the Government of India. The Bench, considering that Mr. Hope should not be made to suffer, allowed the sum he asked. After he had been fairly put in charge of the post, he quietly wrote to Government intimating that as he held merely an acting appointment the rule of the Government of India did not apply to his case. Government seems to have acquiesced in his request. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Hope is not entitled to the extra Rs. 500 which he made the Bench give him to meet certain charges; and I feel sure that, from the fact of Mr. Hope being desirous of maintaining the Bombay Municipality upon an economical scale, he will not take advantage of dealing unfairly with the Justices and their money. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has a fine opportunity of saving the Municipality the large sum of Rs. 3,000. If he does not do it, some other independent Justice ought to bring the fact to the notice of the Bench.—Yours, &c.

S.

6th April.

*** We put this letter in, because it is authenticated, but we do not suppose for a moment, that, if "S." has stated the facts of the case correctly, Mr. Hope will dream of keeping the extra pay.—Ed. *B.G.*

THE CRIME OF STABBING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much surprised at reading in your paper of the 2nd instant the Stabbing Case on board the Andaman, now in this harbour. We have in this case a seaman stabbing the chief officer of his vessel, and upon conviction he is sentenced only to four months' rigorous imprisonment. I can well understand that it is impossible for Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to realize the grave nature of the offence over which he had to adjudicate officially. But the question is, why are not such serious cases as this sent to a jury instead of to a Parsee magistrate? The crime of stabbing is a very serious one. It is the crime next akin to murder, and every case of stabbing in a vital part, more especially in the left side, may result in death. In the present case, the offence is aggravated by being committed on the chief officer of the vessel. This circumstance was altogether lost sight of by the second police magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

These stabbing cases are treated in a very different manner in England, as you will see by the following extract from a March paper:—

"THE LATE STABBING CASE ON BOARDSHIP.—Dominico Ancuseto, the Italian seaman who was stabbed on board the barque Probo at Greenock sometime ago, was sufficiently recovered on Saturday to quit the infirmary. Agnielo Scotto di Marco, who is committed for inflicting the wounds, will be tried before the Sheriff and a jury."

Here it appears that, on one sailor stabbing another on board a ship in Greenock, the affair is considered serious enough to be tried before the Sheriff and a jury. The breach of discipline, in lifting the hand to the chief mate of the Andaman alone, well deserved four months' rigorous imprisonment. The stabber should at least have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and then he would not have been unduly punished. One great object of punishment is the prevention of crime. Four months' imprisonment for stabbing the chief officer of a ship is simply a mockery of justice, and is totally inadequate as a deterrent.

DISCIPLINE.

Bombay, 8th April.

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of what has happened at Mysore and other places in India, the authorities may not unfitly ask whether it is well to allow the public observance of such festivals as have *confessedly* a tendency to lead to a breach of the peace and to loss of life.

From time to time paragraphs regarding these festivals, Hindu and Mussulman, their *immoral* and *disgusting* tendencies, &c., have appeared in European, British, and *Native* newspapers very condemnatory of many scenes, songs, and the excitement of bad passions (in old and young) which last for some weeks or months after. Were these passages collected the pamphlet would unmistakeably and very convincingly demonstrate the crying need of suppression. Even the well-to-do natives are loudly calling out for a *shortening* of native holidays which are so great a hindrance and annoyance to business.

Let the subject *now* be calmly and fairly ventilated, and I am sure the articles in the newspapers will be so written as to force the authorities that be so lenient to native prejudices and their puerile tamashas to act for the public good. One significant feature in these demonstrations must *not* be left unnoticed—*the great falling off in attendance of the higher classes of natives*—now behold noisy lads and ragged youths of *both* sexes at these festivals.—I am, &c.

AN OBSERVER OF THE TIMES AND SEASONS

Bombay, 8th April.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—The camp of Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is at present at Nowsaree.

ACTING COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Collector of Surat, who is now on circuit, is at present at Bulsar.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were in all twenty-six European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A NATIVE ASSOCIATION AT NERIAD.—We learn that a Native Association, similar to that of Poona, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad, has been started at Neriad.

THE PEON-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten rupees from "Thankoffering," for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

REFUSING FARE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined William Scott, a ship carpenter, eight rupees, for refusing to pay the legal fare due by him for the hire of a public conveyance.

A GINNING FACTORY AT DHOLKA.—We observe that a cotton ginning factory has been started at Dholka, in the Ahmedabad collectorate, by the exertions of the Mamlutdar of that station.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We are informed that the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill—not Mr. Justice Bayley—presides at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-morrow.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—A Hindoo named Yesoo Soona was knocked down by a horse on Sunday on Rampart Row. He was much injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF OLPAR.—It is stated that the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Olpar, in the collectorate of Surat, will be transferred temporarily to Surat next month.

BROACH SESSIONS COURT.—The quarterly Sessions Court at Broach commences in the course of this week. There are nearly seven cases, and they will be disposed of by the Assistant Session Judge of Surat.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—We see that Government contemplate opening warehouses at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, and other stations, where large quantities of salt will be kept for sale. It will be sold at the same price at all the places.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Robert Mortimer King, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday a Parsee lad named Byramjee Hormusjee, aged about twelve years, employed at the Manockjee Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, had one of his fingers smashed by machinery. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

THEFT.—Ramjee Khan and five others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a quantity of sugar, &c., from the ship Ophelia. One of the prisoners was acquitted, while the rest were convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, apparently about fourteen years of age, whose body was found floating on Saturday near the Mazagon Reclamation Works. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the boy's death was caused by drowning.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 232 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 37 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 162 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 151 were natives, and the remaining 81 were Europeans.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court one Chowree Moothoo, who was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory some time ago by Mr. Nana Morojee, was charged with stealing three sarees, the property of one Celestine Fernandes. The prisoner on being asked by the magistrate how he had got out of the Reformatory, stated that he was out on leave. He was convicted and sentenced to receive five stripes.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Charlerol ..... Panne.
Overture	Italiana in Algeria ..... Rossini.
Quad	Royal Bondoir ..... Coote.
Selection	Faust ..... Gounod.
Valse	Duchess ..... Farmer.
Galop	Der Sturmvogl ..... Faust.

FIRE AT POONA ARSENAL.—A fire occurred at the Arsenal at about 2 A.M. on Sunday in one of the store rooms. The fire-engine in charge of the cantonment police, and that belonging to the Arsenal, were very soon brought to work. There was an abundant supply of water at hand. Many European officers and gentlemen were present, who lent a helping hand. The fire was soon extinguished, but the danger was very great, as the powder magazine was contiguous.

A RAILWAY POLICE PEON CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Shewa Bapoo, a policeman employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with receiving a bribe of two pice, he being a member of the Railway police force. The complainant, Himutram Dulsaram, said—"On Saturday last, at 8 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, Tardeo, prisoner was on duty as a police constable. He would not allow me to go on the platform unless I produced a pass or paid him some money. I paid him half an anna and then he allowed me to go on the platform." The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him ten rupees.

REPORTING EVEN TO THE LETTER.—There was, perhaps is, an amusing slip in one of the Departmental standards which used to cause some bewilderment to native masters and boys. It laid down that in a certain examination in reading, spelling should be considered. The thing was, of course, merely a slip of the pen, but a letter in a respected contemporary's columns would almost incline one to think that it may have been right after all. The letter is from the newspaper's own reporter, and he writes to say that he took down a speech from the lips of the Honourable Mr. Tucker "*verbatim et literatim*"!—*Bombay Educational Record.*

A CHANCE FOR INDIAN SANSKRIT SCHOLARS.—Young Indian Sanskritists, graduates of the University of not more than seven years' standing, have an opportunity of visiting Europe and returning to India with the honourable degree of Doctor of Science of the University of Edinburgh, under peculiarly favourable circumstances. Dr. John Muir has offered a prize of £100 to the candidate who shall manifest the highest proficiency in the D. Sc. examination in the branch of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. The examinations are held in April and at the end of October, and are open to graduates of the Bombay University. No one, we believe, has as yet graduated in the Sanskrit branch of the Examination. The editor of this journal will be glad to afford fuller particulars to any intending candidate.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, 3,763 tons, and 600 h.p., Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Beal and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood and four children.

For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Percival and Colonel R. C. Lawrence.

For Suez—Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Collum, and Captain J. Forbes.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. CINGALESE, 834 tons, Captain T. Black, arrived on the 7th instant from Rangoon (March 20th) with a cargo of rice.

THE SHIP ASTARTE, 1,574 tons, Captain F. J. Wemyss, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,551 bales cotton, 2,029½ cwts. coir-yarn, 5,374 cwts. galls, 950 cwts hemp, and 194 cwts. horns.

THE s. s. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. P. Abraham, arrived on the 7th instant from Liverpool (March 3rd) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. The vessel touched at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, and is consigned to W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE SHIP THE WHIPPLER, 1,132 tons, Captain M. Cotter, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 6,705 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts. galls, and Captain and Mrs. Murray, and four children and servant as passengers.

THE s. s. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee with general cargo and the following passengers:—Syed Abdool Aziz and ten followers, Dr. Boyle, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Miller, Captain Forbes, a gentleman, S. M. G. Hoosein, two engineers of s.s. Amberwitch, and forty-eight deck-passengers.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1,317 tons, Captain S. R. Walker, arrived yesterday from London (February 21st) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr. J. S. A. Dunbar, Mr. Warner, Mrs. Colonel Tytler, two Misses and Master Tytler, Messrs. Harris, Thorpe, Needham, Peterson, Madam Ponsay, Mr. W. G. Walton, M.D., and Mr. R. Adams.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 23 a	6 9	Tuesday..... 9	6 3 m	7 6
0 21 m	6 11		6 21 a	5 3
1 1 a	6 7	Wednesday ... 10	6 37 m	7 8
0 42 m	5 3		7 0 a	4 7
1 37 a	5 11	Thursday 11	7 8 m	4 7
1 19 m	4 6		7 39 m	3 7
2 15 a	5 2	Friday 12	8 10 a	3 6
1 49 m	3 3		8 18 m	5 6
3 0 a	4 3	Saturday... ... 13	8 54 a	1 6
2 22 m	2 3		8 50 m	4 5
3 42 a	3 3	Sunday 14	9 41 a	0 8
2 58 m	1 4		9 35 m	3 6
4 56 a	2 7	Monday..... 15	10 50 a	3 0

MOON—First Quarter, 16th, 8h. 1m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

461-71—C. Tyabjee—Ismael Hasshum v. Jamsetjee Peroshah—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

757-71—In Person—Marwady Kusna Kunah B. A. and others v. Teli Adamjee Elgahinjee—No appearance.

1-72—C. Tyabjee—Deepchund Chapsey v. Moolchund Nathoo—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee, &c., and others v. Hajee Moossa Sujun and others—No appearance.

49-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugoobhai Ramchund and others v. John Morton Drennan—No appearance.

145-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jamsetjee Cursetjee B. and another v. Luckmedass Sewjee and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Postonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

305-71—J. Gopal—Luxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

684-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee v. Iranee Roostum Kaikuroo—No appearance.

40-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Willis and others v. Chuggonbhoy Munsookbhoy—No appearance.

72-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdass Goorsamull v. Goordayal Hookoomchund and others—No appearance.

120-72—Jefferson and Payne—Soloman Volkart and others v. Moorarjee Nensee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Tarachund Guneshamdass v. Guneshdass Kishnajee—No appearance.

150-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Methibai—No appearance.

MOTION.

614-69—Munshi—Gunputrao Moroba v. Pandoorang Kerroba—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed

10-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another v. D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

THE case of the Advocate-General, at the relation of Mary Prescott, *v.* The Rev. Frederick J. Spring came on again yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, in chambers, for further direction of the scheme.

The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. White, said that since last Monday he had received an account of the fund from Messrs. Remington and Co. It appears the fund consists of a certain number of 4 and 4½ per cent. Government promissory notes, the 5 per cent notes having been changed into 4½ per cents. The whole sum, according to the nominal value of these notes, is Rs. 46,200. In addition to this, there is a cash balance of Rs. 4,542 made up to February 1872, making a total of Rs. 50,742 or Rs. 51,000. This balance is to be held to the credit of the trustees. The scheme is rather long, and the learned Advocate-General, therefore, would refer to only those clauses to which exception had been taken. As to the lay trustees, Mr. White had introduced a clause that such of the trustees as are laymen shall be members of the Church of England; and that, in the event of any lay trustee ceasing to be a member, the Government shall appoint from time to time such other laymen—Government officers—as shall be members of the Church of England.

The Judge said three of the trustees were to form a quorum. There were five members in all.

Mr. White said there were five members, three of them to form a quorum; and he had introduced a clause that the Archdeacon, the Senior Chaplain, the Accountant General, the Collector of Bombay, and the Principal of the Elphinstone College for the time being shall be the trustees of the charity; that the Archdeacon, when present, shall be the chairman; and that, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. In fulfilment of the suggestion that the trustees should have the power to expend such funds in building school premises, he had introduced a clause authorising the trustees to sell so many of the Government promissory notes as may be necessary for the purpose. These were all the alterations that had been suggested.

The Judge—Yes, there was nothing else.

Mr. Peile, solicitor for the defendant on the record, said he believed what he was going to mention had already been expressed to the Advocate-General by the Bishop.

Mr. White said he had received a letter from the Bishop referring to the question of the proportion of children and classification of the school.

Mr. Peile said fourth-fifths of the children must be European or Eurasian, or the school would not be registered as a European school, which would have a material effect on the grant. If the scheme was passed as it is, the trustees would have to pay for the services of the lady superintendent, for though Miss Prescott had hitherto given gratuitous service, she could not be expected to do so any further. The school had yet to be registered, and it could only be registered as an "English-teaching school," and as it would be a second-class school only, they cannot charge high fees. This contingency might arise, and they could not always expect to get gratuitous service.

Mr. White said that was a contingency they had nothing to do with at present. The principle of the scheme, as he had framed it, was to make the school as it exists now and as it existed then. Last year his Lordship approved of the one-third proportion, and the only object of proposing the one-fifth proportion was, that in the event of their applying to Government to support the school hereafter, they would get less with the one-third than they would under the one-fifth proportion.

The Judge—We must decide upon the principle upon which the charity was created.

Mr. Peile said there would be no money to build the boys' school. If the same site was granted, it would be necessary, before commencing to build it, to apply for fresh funds.

Mr. White said they were not now concerned as to who was to provide the fund for building the boys' school. He had tried to satisfy all objections that were brought forward to the scheme; and more he could not do.

The Judge then initialed the document containing the scheme, and told Mr. White to make a fair copy and file it in Court.

The question of Mr. Peile's costs was then considered, and his Lordship decided that Mr. Peile was entitled to all his costs up to and inclusive of the 15th March last, the time of the hearing in Chambers. These were, in his Lordship's opinion, necessary costs, and he did not think he was saddling the charity with any more costs than what would have been incurred by the lady superintendent or any body else moving in the matter. His Lordship then ordered that the case be set down on Thursday's board for a formal final decree being passed and for further direction and costs.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

THE following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

No. 1,550 of 1,872.
General Department,
Bombay Castle, 6th April 1872.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am desired to forward copy of a letter, No. 1538, addressed to-day to the Collector of Tannah.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1,538 of 1872.
General Department,
Bombay Castle, 6th April 1872.

To the Collector of Tannah.

SIR,—The Justices of the Peace having accepted the terms of Government with reference to the Toolsee scheme with the conditions and restrictions imposed by His Excellency in Council, I am desired to request you will be good enough to hand over the requisite land to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

2. You must clearly understand that all expenses in connection with the scheme, including compensation to landowners, will be exclusively borne by the Municipality.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

MEMO. of action taken regarding appointments exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, which are by sec. 16 of Act II. of 1865 placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioner.

1. Controller—present amount Rs. 1,500—proposed average Rs. 800—abolition of the office and substitution of an accountant urged on Government and the Legislative Council, and provided for in the Draft Act made by General Marriott's Committee. See Revised Budget, page 20.

2. Health Officer—present amount Rs. 2,000—proposed Rs. 1,200—reduction to Rs. 1,200 urged on Government and provided in General Marriott's Draft Act, see Revised Budget, page 60. The propriety of affecting the existing incumbent is a question for the Bench to decide.

3. Executive Engineer—present amount Rs. 2,000—proposed Rs. 1,200—reduction urged on Government and provided in Draft Act, see Revised Budget, page 64.

4. Commissioner of Police—present amount Rs. 1,950—proposed Rs. 1,700—distinct opinion given that Rs. 1,700 is enough, vide page 36 of Revised Budget. The propriety of touching the existing personal allowances, see Revised Budget, page 36—is a question for the Bench to decide.

5. Assessor (Mr. Hutchinson)—present amount Rs. 800—proposed Rs. 650—rising to Rs. 800—graduated salary is provided. It remains for the Justices to decide how much of it Mr. Hutchinson shall draw.

6. Collector (Mr. Hormusjee)—present amount Rs. 750—proposed Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 650—here an absolute reduction of Rs. 100 has been carried out under the special power given me by the Bench Resolution of December 18th, and it still remains for the Bench to decide how much of the graduated salary Mr. Hormusjee shall get.

7. Chief Superintendent, Health Department (Mr. Brunton)—present amount Rs. 650—proposed Rs. 500—reduction of fixed salary recommended, but question of existing incumbent receiving Rs. 150 as personal allowance left for the decision of the Bench.

8. Superintendent of Markets (Mr. Higgins)—present amount Rs. 450 and free quarters—proposed Rs. 350 and free quarters—as above personal allowance Rs. 100.

9. Assistant Controller—present amount Rs. 450—appointment abolished.

10. Collector of Wheel Tax—present amount Rs. 375—appointment abolished. Net saving Rs. 350.

For details regarding Nos. 1, 2, 3, see letter to Government No. 661 of January 19th, laid before the Bench.

It was considered proper to exercise the power of discharge, subject to confirmation, as sparingly as possible, and to leave all points involving mere personal appreciation and considerations of good taste, for the decision of the Bench.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE.

No. 2166 of 1872.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th April 1872.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—As I find that there is an impression abroad that in the revised Budget I have made reductions in the lower grades only, leaving the higher untouched, I have the honour to observe that by sec. 16 of Act II of 1865 the Commissioner is debarred from modifying salaries exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, the power to do so resting in some cases with the Bench and in others with the Legislature, but that I have proposed to the proper authorities or provisionally effected, very considerable reductions. The special permission given by the Bench on December 18th has only been used as far as appeared absolutely necessary. —I have, &c.,

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Bheewa buggywalla, Hajee Hemraj, Premjee Josee, Ismael Godur, Abdool Rahimon Hajee Cadur, Poonja Lohar, Moor Acha, and Poonajee Balljee, were again placed at the bar before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, and charged with conspiring to fabricate and abet false evidence.

Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Manisty (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared on behalf of the second prisoner; Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the fourth prisoner; and Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland and Peile,) on behalf of the fifth.

Mr. Payne said that this was a most serious case and he would ask the Court to adjourn it for a fortnight under the following circumstances: A man named Cooverjee Jaitha a short time ago preferred a charge of cutting and wounding against three persons before a magistrate at Ahmedabad. The accused persons were apprehended and kept in custody. Subsequently it turned out that Cooverjee Jaitha had voluntarily submitted himself to be wounded, and then had false charge against the accused. Cooverjee was apprehended the other day at Ahmedabad, but as he was at present under medical treatment he (Mr. Payne) asked the magistrate to adjourn the case for a fortnight. Mr. Abdool Ally, the inspector of police, who had been at Ahmedabad, informed him that the doctor would not allow the accused Cooverjee Jaitha to leave Ahmedabad at present. Mr. Payne submitted that he had independent witnesses to prove the charge against all the prisoners.

Mr. Manisty, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Peile, then addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients, and strongly opposed the application for this adjournment. They also requested the magistrate to dismiss their client, against whom there was not the slightest evidence.

After some discussion the magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case till Monday the 22nd April at 11 A.M., remarking that he would not consent to another adjournment. The three prisoners were then admitted to bail.

CABOOL.

23RD MARCH.—The Ameer received a letter from Sirdar Ahmed Khan, Hakim of Koonair, informing him that he had collected four hundred men to be employed in the force, and had made them over to the enlisting officer. The Ameer asked the Deputy Commander-in-Chief how many men had been enlisted up to date? 'About four thousand men,' replied the Deputy. He also informed the Ameer that people had now commenced volunteering 'Take good care,' said the Ameer, 'that new recruits are advanced money and regularly paid their expenses, and that they are encouraged to serve. They are to be encamped for the present in the new city.'

4th.—The following account has been given by an arrival from Shiburghan:—

"Hakeem Khan, the Meer of Shiburghan, being in possession of very good horses, the Governor of Turkistan wrote to him to send it to him as a present. On the Meer of Shiburghan making excuses that he could not send the horse, the Governor ordered troops to march to Shiburghan and oppose him. Finding himself unable to resist, the Meer sent the horse to the Governor, and reported all the circumstances to the Ameer. Not receiving a reply from the Ameer, he sent his vakeel with some presents to the Governor of Sammercand, informing him of what the Governor of Turkistan had done."

The merchants in Turkistan have written to their agents here to buy as much hill tea as they can get, as China tea was not liked there.

25th.—The Ameer received the following letter from Sufdur Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar:—

"I am preparing the accounts for the past year, and as soon as they are ready I will sumbit them to the Ameer. There are several things which require the Ameer's attention, and I shall be glad to carry his orders thereon into effect."

The Ameer ordered the Moonshee to send a letter to Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, requesting him to send the balance of the revenue, with a statement for the past year, as the new year had commenced. —*Delhi Gazette.*

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 30th March 1872; and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 30th Mar. 1872.			Total Exports up to 30th Mar. 1872.			Total Exports up to 30th Mar. 1871.			
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	159	...	
Wurdah	450	14	1	20,146	6,862	7	6,805	4,332	...	11
Poolgaum	...	56	...	...	1,283	...	...	2,388	...	
Chandore	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	347	...	
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,581	4,030	...	8
Oomrawtee..	1,146	...	...	48,287	2,792	29	16,652	2,199	...	
Moortizapore ..	...	597	198	...	9,993	3,245	...	4,306	587	
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	369	103	
Shasgaum	335	108	...	10,374	8,296	146	8,509	15929	816	
Khamgaum ...	1,015	15	...	33,613	638	52	42,489	2,661	3,569	
Nandorah	...	...	...	...	290	...	625	1,667	211	
Mulkapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,593	
Boorhanpore ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,572	...	...	3,901	
Khundwa	...	...	...	...	...	13169	...	...	2,940	
Hurdah	...	...	...	...	...	3,441	...	...	...	
Schagpore ...	...	...	10	...	...	147	...	...	9,014	
Gurrawarra ...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	2,547	
Nimborah ...	...	...	30	...	...	1,478	...	...	...	
Seoner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	
Dongergaum ..	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	
Nursingpore..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	2,956	788	170	112420	30167	23833	91,26	38237	29,598	

Totals 1871-1872. 1870-71.

Full pressed ...	112,420	=	22,484	bales.	91,261 bales.	18,252
Half pressed ...	30,167				38,237	
Dokras ...	23,863	=	7,954	29,598 = 9,866		
	3		150,541	3	139,364	

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.

Akola, 6th April 1872.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DROUGHT AT ASSAM AND CACHAR.—Recent accounts from Assam and Cachar complain of the intense heat, and mention that a few good showers of rain would prove most welcome.

SPORTING.—It may interest sporting readers to know that Colonel Hadfield saw a florikin at Ootacamund. A resident at the same station say she saw an otter in the lake on the 3rd April. It seemed a full-grown animal, but not so large as are often seen.

THE USE OF HAVING ANCESTORS.—The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 120 per annum to Man Kunwar, widow of the late Rugunath Shah, of the Mundla district, who was a direct descendant of the eldest branch of the Gond dynasty, and who was executed for rebellion in 1857, and whose estates were confiscated by Government.

CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Blomfield's new reredos at the Cathedral, in memory of Bishop Cotton, must be pronounced a very beautiful and successful work. The only criticism upon the mosaics, which were exposed for the first time on Easter day, is that the subjects—of which the adoration of the Magi is the chief—are scarcely the most appropriate that might have been selected.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

A FIGHT BETWEEN A COBRA AND A DOG.—A few days ago a Baboo, residing at Sulkeah, was roused from his sleep by the barking of two dogs tied near the head of his bed. On awaking he observed one of the animals engaged in a fight with a cobra of an immense size, but before he could remove the dog, the cobra was torn to pieces. The dog also died a few hours after, having been bitten by the snake.

CALCUTTA WATER.—*Indian Daily News* says a good deal of inconvenience has been felt for the last six weeks, owing to the insufficiency of the water supply, and to this grievance there has recently been added an additional woe in the form of a decided deterioration in the quality of the water supplied. Up to seven o'clock on Friday morning no water was obtainable even at the street hydrants, and after that hour a meagre supply of a mud-coloured liquid, a sort of missing link between cocoa-nut milk and a peppermint lozenge, that was anything but inviting either to the drinker or bather, came dribbling through the traps.

THE STORM IN CALCUTTA ON THURSDAY.—Our contemporary of Serampore says he picked up nice and large hail stones on Wednesday as he was going to press. We did just the same yesterday (Thursday) at about two o'clock. In and about Calcutta hails are plentiful. In the hail-storm which blew over the city yesterday, the Bowbazaar Government Aided School building was struck by lightning. There were about 100 boys in the gallery when the electric f

intended to leave the bungalow. On the 13th, Captain Rudd was following the second party of men, and was entered after them without any appreciable interval. I am aware that Mr. Phillips had given up a house in cantonments which we had occupied.

HARTLY YOUNG MURRAY, CAPTAIN, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NUSSEERABAD, CALLED AND SWORN.

I was the Executive Engineer of Nusseerabad on the 12th and 13th February in the present year. The plan produced and shown to me, marked ——was prepared in my office. It correctly represents several bungalows in the S. I. Lines, and parts of the cantonments which are adjacent, and among others No. 8. On the 12th February, bungalows Nos. 7, 15, 16, and 22 were vacant. They are all shown in this plan. The compound of No. 7 adjoins that of No. 8, No. 16 is less than 1,000 feet from No. 8.

			Feet.
Barrack No. 6,	distant from Bungalow	No. 8,	750
"	" "	No. 16,	1,450
"	" "	No. 22,	2,150
Barrack No. 2	is distant from Bungalow	No. 8,	1,000
"	" "	No. 16,	975
"	" "	No. 22,	165

The bungalows Nos. 7, 16, 22, I inspected by order of the Magistrate. No. 7 was not altogether in repair. The ceiling-cloth required repair. It could have been repaired in a week. No. 16 was in repair. It was occupied on the 21st February by Dr. Ferguson. It was not occupied on the 12th February. Dr. Ferguson is the medical officer of the Artillery. Paymaster Senior, a married man, had previously occupied No. 16, and before that time it had been occupied by Major Boxland. There are five large-sized rooms in it. It contained, in my judgment, sufficient accommodation for an officer of the rank of Captain. Bungalow No. 22 was habitable, and it appeared that one room was occupied by (as I was informed) one of Mr. Phillips' clerks who had first entered into possession. It had as much accommodation as No. 16, perhaps more. Bungalow No. 7 contained four good sized rooms, &c. Any one of these bungalows, I considered, afforded sufficient accommodation for an officer of the rank of Captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warner.—I examined the bungalow on the 23rd February. The ceiling-cloths in one large room and two small rooms had been taken down for repairs. It was not then habitable. The Paymaster's Office is often in the barracks. We have to go to and from it. He has not to visit the men—a draft of men with two officers on their way to join the 59th Regiment. The Paymaster of the 59th Regiment lives in bungalow No. 17, in rear of No. 15. I endeavored to bring about a compromise between Mr. Newman and the accused. This I did after consulting the Deputy Commissioner and Colonel Miles and Mr. Phillips. It was after the complaint had been made and before the commitment that I was informed by Colonel Miles that Colonel Bushe had offered to pay up to Rs. 500 or thereabouts for expenses, on condition that all proceedings were withdrawn, and to express on his part and Captain Rudd's their regret for any inconvenience which Mr. Newman had suffered. I communicated the terms to Mr. Newman; he objected to them altogether, although I told him I thought they were sufficient, and as a public servant he ought to have accepted them. I was not authorized to convey any admission on the part of the accused that they were in the wrong. My impression was that the offer was made to save the inconveniences of the proceedings that had been taken. Colonel Bushe was about to proceed to England when the offer was at once refused.

JOHN MILES, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, CALLED AND SWORN.

I was the Brigade-Major at Nusseerabad on the 12th February. The letters 5-A produced and shown me are, I believe, in the handwriting of Captain Rudd. The usual conditions on which persons other than military officers are permitted to reside in the Nusseerabad cantonments are that they shall vacate the houses when the houses are required. They are embodied in Separate General Orders of the Bombay Army, pp. 34, 37, issued in the year 1856-57, and confirmed in 1858 and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay. I am not able to say whether the sanction of the Government of India was given. These are the only special rules I know to have been printed or to exist in the cantonments of Nusseerabad. By the expression "usual conditions" in the Brigadier's Office, letter (letter No. 2) I understand is meant the rules declared in the S. G. O., and there were regulations made under those rules. I am not aware that any rules were made in 1868. By local regulations, I know of no other than those contained in document marked 12, produced and shown to me. I am not aware whether the accused had any knowledge of the opinion of the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana touching the distribution of bungalows in cantonments. I regarded the cantonments of Nusseerabad as subject to the Bombay Government Rules whilst occupied by Bombay troops, that is to say, I considered these rules, so far as they related to troops and the bungalows, obtained in the cantonments. I conversed with Colonel Bushe both before and after the 12th February. Colonel Bushe acted under an order from the Brigadier-General, and conveyed it to Captain Rudd. I understand when an order emanates from a superior authority to an officer who again entrusts its execution to a subordinate officer, that it is conveyed to such subordinate officer substantially. The last-mentioned officer acts under the order of the officer to whom the order originally issued. The document No. 7 is the order issued by me; it issued on the application of Colonel Bushe. I consider this document to be an order: the words "sanction and authorize" are, when coupled with the remainder of the document, equivalent to an order. I do not think Colonel Bushe could have abstained from action on this document, unless he had made a further representation to the Brigadier-General. I mean to imply that he was bound to provide Captain Rudd with quarters, and that unless Captain Rudd had withdrawn his application for the bungalow, it was his duty to put him in possession. In my judgment, it was for the Brigadier-General Commanding to decide whether a bungalow was, or was not, suitable within the terms of section XXIV., S. G. O. The document No. 7 issued on a written representation made by Colonel Bushe. That document is at Nusseerabad. There was no letter, save a letter from Mr. Newman, sent to the Brigade office touching the fitness of bungalows other than No. 8. I know No. 16 It was in good condition and in the European Infantry Lines; but it was unsuitable for Captain Rudd, inasmuch as it was to distant from the quarters occupied by his men, who occupied the barracks on the extreme right of the lines marked respectively No. 2 and No. 6. It is more convenient for an officer to be near his company. I think No. 16 bungalow was within a reasonable distance of No. 2 barrack. I think 200 or 300 yards a reasonable distance per se; but if there were others nearer, it might have been less reasonable. Bungalow No. 16 is entitled for the occupation of an officer of the rank of Captain. Bungalow No. 22 would be very suitable for an officer whose company was quartered in front of it, but not if his company was quartered in the extreme right of the lines. It is of course possible for a G. O. to move a company and locate it in front of the Captain; but it might prejudicially affect the internal economy of the regiment. Neither the Brigadier-General commanding the cantonments, nor the Brigade-Major, had anything to do with the selection of a bungalow for Captain Rudd. Colonel Bushe, in a jesting manner one day, asked me if I would guarantee him against any civil proceedings? I said "No." I met him on the road near his bungalow. Before the 12th February, on a date when General Seaver was absent from the station, Colonel Whittall, who commanded the station in the absence of the General, ordered Colonel Bushe to attend at his quarters in reference to the contemplated removal of Mr. Newman; and Colonel Bushe, whom I understood to entertain doubts as to the legality of the removal of Mr. Newman, inquired if he could legally remove Mr. Newman, and the mode to be employed. Colonel Whittall and I advised him that it was quite legal, and that the removal could be effected with reasonable force. I gathered the impression that reasonable force might be employed from the general tenor of the rules, and the use of the term "eject." I cannot point to any particular rule authorizing the removal with reasonable force. The Deputy Judge Advocate was stationed at a distance of 300 miles from Nusseerabad. I have not studied law; I know there is an Indian Penal Code, but have not read it. I believe that a letter was discussed on the occasion of Colonel Bushe's interview with Colonel Whittall. Colonel Bushe subsequently told me that he had been to the Cantonment Magistrate in consequence of that letter, that the Cantonment Magistrate had expressed himself vaguely on the question of bungalows in cantonments, and that he did not know what to think. This was a day or two before the 12th February.

Cross-examined by Mr. Warner—The Mess-house is on the right of the R. I. Lines. It is much nearer No. 8 than No. 16. Certain regimental duties are performed at the Mess-house; Boards are held there, Courts of Inquiry and Request, &c. The barracks nearly opposite No. 22 are, I think, Artillery Hospitals. On looking at the map I see the European Lines extend in front of that bungalow. I cannot say if they were in repair. I do not think they had then been handed over to the P. W. D. The hospital, married quarters, and orderly-room were nearer No. 8 than No. 22. It would be necessary to visit frequently those parts of the cantonment, and from the barracks his company and the married quarters' men would frequently come to his bungalow. A number of officers—I believe eight—were expected from England and other places. Colonel Bushe had arrived at the station with his regiment about the 27th January. An officer commanding a regiment could order a military person to vacate a bungalow at once if choice, broke out, or for other emergent reasons. In an extreme case it might be his duty to do so. I consider that the requisition of bungalow No. 8 was, when the circumstances and the position of the bungalow are considered, a fair requisition. Colonel Bushe had letter to the Cantonment Magistrate to ask his advice about the removal of Mr. Newman, and that his answers were so vague that he did not know what to think. The officer commanding the station tells of certain bungalows to each regiment, and the officer commanding the regiment distributes them. All the bungalows would have been required when all the officers had arrived.

Cross-examined—It is not a rule that Captains should live near the Mess. Boards, Committees, and Courts of Inquiry are held there. Moreover, an unmarried officer would take his meals at the Mess.

To the Court—I forwarded document marked No. 12 to Colonel Bushe on the date it bears. That conveyed to Colonel Bushe an intimation that bungalows had been made over to him for distribution to his officers on the authority of an order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and with the approval of the Government of India. I believe Colonel Bushe has been in the country for two years. The regiment came from Mhow. Three bungalows were allotted to the P. W. Department. When Mr. Phillips first arrived in the station he was ordered to apply to the Brigadier-General for permission to occupy a bungalow, and he did so. The bungalows assigned to the P. W. D. were assigned under a resolution approved by the Bombay Government and an order of the Major-General Commanding the Division: under those instructions a communication was made to the P. W. D. some months before Mr. Newman was ejected. An officer in the P. W. D. would be entitled to priority over an officer with regard to bungalows allotted to the P. W. D. On former occasions occupiers of houses had been warned to vacate, and had vacated. I looked upon a cantonment as a barrack or camp. I cannot of my own knowledge say whether at any time troops at a certain distance from the Presidency towns were regarded as being in the field, save as far as they were authorized to hold court-martial trials for officers. The three bungalows assigned to the P. W. D. were not sufficient for those officers; but they occupied other bungalows which had been assigned to the regiment. I cannot remember whether any objections had been made by the P. W. D. that the number of bungalows allotted to that department were insufficient. I know the General contemplated making over additional bungalows after the letter written by me, of which an extract is appended, to letter marked 8, and Colonel Bushe asked me for a more formal order.

The *Pioneer* of Saturday says it has been requested to state that the report of the Government Advocate's reply, in its Friday's issue, was not altogether correct, and in particular that no allusion whatever was made by that gentleman to the "married quarters."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

WHO ARE THEY?

Who are the lucky people who can buy the guinea pears and twenty guinea pine-apples paraded in the fruit-shops?

Who are the still more lucky people who, without the cost of buying, get the privilege of eating them?

Who are the shabby people who assiduously bring their old umbrellas to their clubs, in the hope of profiting by casual exchanges?

Who are the curious people who buy the "curious old sherries" advertised at 15 pence a bottle, or the "fine old crusted ports" at one and six?

Who are the clever people, who, now that it is over, have not all along predicted the failure of the Tichborne case?

Who are the credulous people that believe in *Zadkiel's Almanack*, or the tips of sporting prophets?

Who are the weak-minded people who buy the comic sheets which are hawked on penny steamers, and no where in the world else?

Who are the young ladies that pay their bets at races, when unluckily they lose them?

Who are the young gentlemen that never call their father "governor," even to their closest chum.

Who are the social people that would not much prefer a steak and pint of wholesome beer to the banquet *a la Russe* which is served by a cheap pastrycook, washed down with the champagne which has been bottled at the grocer's?

Who are the foolish people so credulous as to fancy that war will be the upshot of the Alabama business?

Who are the vicious people that pay organ-fiends and German band-its to molest their quiet neighbours?

Who are the weak people that put their faith in quacks, and so encourage the scouring of their advertisements?

Who are the wondrous people who buy the wondrous garments one sees ticketed by cheap tailors as "the style?" "the latest fashion?" "the ticket?" or "the cheese?"?

Who are the virtuous young ladies that never lose their dance card, in order to throw over a bad for a good waltzer?

Who are the virtuous young gentlemen that can give up football in order to escort their sisters for a duty-walk?

Who are the odd people who in their hearts prefer the costly, tasteless, long white-stalked asparagus to the cheap and toothsome green-stalked, which, alas! is not deemed fashionable?

Finally—Who are the wicked people who read *Punch* at the shop-windows to save the cost of buying it?—*Punch.*

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

THE following interesting report upon recruiting for the Regular Army for the year 1871 has been addressed to the Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, and has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, Jan. 2, 1872.

"In submitting for the information of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the following report upon the progress of recruiting for the year 1871, it may be remarked that the number of recruits passed into the service during the year has been above the average of the last ten years.

"The recruits have in numbers been amply sufficient to supply the usual demand from deereases, and in addition to supply the augmentation rendered necessary in consequence of 2,000 men passed into the First Class Army Reserve.

"The numbers passed into the service during the year 1871 have been:—Cavalry of the line, 2,255; Royal Artillery, 5,130; Royal Engineers, 468; infantry of the line, 14,448; departmental corps, 25; total, 22,326.

"Adding to this the recruits passed into the household troops, 864, the total amounts to 23,198—a larger number than any previous year since 1861, excepting 1870, when the augmentation of 20,000 men was called for and partly raised.

"Had the recruiting during the months of November and December, 1871, been as successful as it usually is in the winter months, the establishments would have been more than complete; but at present employment is easily obtained, and labourers much sought for throughout the country, especially in the large manufacturing centres, and this always, for a time, decreases the number of men seeking enlistment.

"The only exception to the establishments being nearly complete is with the recruits for the Royal Artillery, for which branch of the service about 1,783 gunners are now wanting.

"This has arisen from the repeated augmentations made to this corps since August, 1870, amounting to 5,067 men. Adding to this number 4,470 men to supply the casualties since that time, and making the present deficiency, about 1,783 men, it results that recruiting has not been unsatisfactory for the Royal Artillery, and will in the course of next year, at the same rate, complete the required number for the establishment. In considering the description of the recruits for the Royal Artillery, it is necessary to bear in mind that they must have good height, great promise of muscular development on corresponding frame,—a class of men not at all times easily acquired.

"The number shown proves that at present the supply of men has not been quite sufficient, and the time possibly may not be far distant, if also the rate of wages, the demand for labour, with the lessened number of working hours, continue to affect the labour-market, that the present inducements to voluntary enlistment will be found to be insufficient. There is good reason to believe that the physique of the recruits taken during the last year gives promise of these men becoming very effective soldiers. In nearly every case commanding officers have expressed themselves satisfied with the description of recruits sent to join their regiments.

"The change made this year, whereby the infantry soldier is only enlisted for six years' service, instead of 12 years', and has no claim to re-engage to complete 21 years, will not affect the number of recruits now annually required till the year 1876, when the men now enlisted for short service will be coming forward for discharge from the Regular Army and for transfer to the Reserve Force.

"Taking the number now annually required to supply all casualties in the infantry at 10 per cent. on the establishment, the number then required will be about 15 per cent.

"In the intervening years it is probable that some men, though enlisted for long service, may be permitted, at their own request, to join the First Class Army Reserve before they have completed their first period of service, and the present annual demand for men may thus for the future be increased from ten per cent. on the establishment to 12 per cent. till it reaches 15 per cent. in 1876.

"An annual average of from 20,000 to 21,000 men will be more than has been hitherto obtained. Considering this, and the demand for labour already alluded to, it becomes necessary to review with care the inducements offered on the present system.

"The inducements to enlist have been slightly decreased by the withdrawal of bounty, but the benefit of this measure is evident from the decreased number of enlistments is found scarcely to decrease the number of men actually passed into the service; but while no bounty is paid to the recruit for the Regular Army, enrolment money is still paid to the volunteer for Militia service, and this may at times injuriously affect recruiting.

"There is a fear that short service without a claim to pension may become distasteful, and that men should give up six years of their lives, with only the prospect of £7 a year for six years afterwards, while serving in the Reserve Force, is a condition that cannot be generally expected.

"Recruits still look to and inquire what pension they will get, while they see the majority of discharged soldiers enjoying such retiring allowances, although against this uncertainty as to pension the recruit may feel the advantage in some cases that he is only bound for six years instead of a much longer period.

"The uncertainty as regards pension has been in some degree removed by the publication of a general order, in which it is explained that, though men enlisted for short service will have no right to remain in army service for more than six years, the privilege of remaining in army service for the whole term of 12 years will be allowed to such men as may be specially recommended; and further that men allowed to remain for the 12 years will be permitted, if medically fit and well conducted, to re-engage to complete a total continuous period of 21 years, at the conclusion of which they will become entitled to a pension.

"Thus a certain number of deserving soldiers will, under the present system of short enlistment, become entitled to a pension after 21 years' service.

"If, however, a Reserve Force of sufficient number is required, it can only be procured by short service, and this must be done by making the inducements to enlist sufficient, independent of the prospect of pension.

"It has been ascertained that the present value of his pension to the recruit who enlists for 12 years, with the option of continuing his service to 21 years, and then retiring with a pension of 1s. a day, after allowing for all chances of casualties and for a probability of his retiring of his own will after the completion of his first period of service, is from £33 1s. to £34 3s.

"That the present value of his reserve pay to the recruit who enlists for six years in the regular army, and afterwards six years in the Army Reserve, with an allowance of £7 a year, is £28 8s.

"Against this difference the recruit has the advantage of knowing that he can, if he desire it, retire after his short service, and also that he may, by his conduct proving him a really good soldier, be allowed to serve to pension.

"This is a rather a difficult circulation, above the comprehension of most recruits, but the advantages may in time be more fully explained and better understood.

"Great inducement is offered to men enlisting for short service when discharged, that if qualified by passing a simple examination they will be put on the register of the Civil Service Commissioners, and selected by the Secretary of State for War, in preference to other registered candidates, for appointments as military clerks in the War Office.

"The good school education and the means of self-improvement now given to every soldier will afford him facilities in fitting himself for the simple examination referred to.

"The Civil Service Commissioners, further to assist the discharged soldiers in obtaining employment in the Civil Service, have decided that they will, when competing for such appointments, be considered to have on leaving their military service the same age as when they enlisted, and they will, therefore, then have had the advantage of a free education, without loss of time, when competing with other young men who have expended time and money to fit themselves for such competition.

"Men in the First Class Army Reserve will also be preferred, if found qualified, for the appointment of Post Office messengers in the country districts.

"This opening of the Civil Service to men who have served the short period may incline many young men to take this means of qualifying for and obtaining appointments which are much sought for, and hitherto have been only obtained by those who possessed patrons with good interest.

"Another inducement to enlist is the favourable condition of the British soldier, where every means of educating, improving, and amusing him is lavishly granted, placing him in a position relatively better in all important points than that of the class in civil life from whence most of the recruits come.

"The difficulty is to show to young men the advantage that a short service in the Army offers to them. Not only will they have the privilege of good schooling, the means of obtaining increased knowledge and experience, and in many cases the opportunity of acquiring or perfecting themselves in a trade, but for six years after their discharge from their Army service, and while belonging to the Reserve Force, they have such a pecuniary allowance as will allow them to compete with others who have not served; and this power of competition should be increased by their acquired greater tact, knowledge of the world, and general experience.

"Their chances in civil life and power of competition will not be affected materially by their duties in the First Class Army Reserve, as they are made as light as possible, so as not to interfere with their pursuits, the real obligation in the Reserve being the liability to be re-called to the ranks of the Regular Army in case of emergency; and then most soldiers would be desirous of partaking in active warfare or national defence. At that time employment is apt to fail, and they would serve in the ranks with certain advantages acquired by their previous service, while many of their compeers would also enlist from the same want of employment, but without these advantages of reckoning previous service and good conduct pay for the years passed since their first engagement.

"With eligible young men the home attractions and persuasions of friends, combined with the reports of the exaggerated risks of a soldier's life, are often too strong, and prevent their venturing into what is to them an unknown career. It becomes a question whether the magistrates, the gentry, and the clergy of all denominations might not, with great benefit to the young men about their neighbourhood, point out to them the advantages of a short military training, giving the adventurous youth room for the play of that desire for novelty which prevents him in early life settling down, but which would allow him to return in a few years a wiser man and a better citizen.

"There is another class of young men who unfortunately from ignorance prefer the idleness and freedom of a precarious livelihood, with even at times parish assistance and the chance of picking up something here or there, to the regular work either in the farm or in the workshop. This class, as long as free from habitual criminality, would benefit much if they could be persuaded to join the Regular Army, which by removing them from former influences, and by a judicious mixture of discipline and easy employment, would soon induce steadier habits, more self-control, and in many cases render them deserving members of society.

"The difficulty of making these advantages fully known is very great, but they may be in time more generally published with a beneficial result, and young men will more freely join a service to enter which no previous training is required, and the emoluments and accessories of which are greater than can be obtained by any unskilled labourer, who may at times procure more lucrative employment when the demand for labour is great, but not the certainty that would follow his enlistment.

"It may appear an anomaly that a calling which is thus represented as affording so many advantages should require that recruiting agents be employed to search for eligible young men about the country. The time may come when, the inducements to serve being better known, young men will offer themselves freely. It has, however, been mentioned how strong are the counter-attractions, and it is still necessary that selected recruiters should be employed.

"Every precaution is taken that no improper representations be made to induce enlistment, that it may be a simple agreement between the Crown and the recruit. No young man can be entrapped into the service for the recruit is always an opportunity, after full time for consideration, to withdraw from his proposed engagement, and when before the attesting magistrate he is always questioned in such a manner as to render his free will and consent beyond dispute.

"In the course of the year it was considered desirable to ascertain if the requisite number of young men could be procured without any recruiting agents, simply by opening registry offices throughout the country.

"The question was referred to and answered by all officers employed in the Recruiting Department. These officers have in most cases shown that in the neighbourhood of their posts the proposed measure would not succeed. They were not influenced by any pecuniary interests, as they would not have been affected by the change. In making their reports, they show that every man offering to enlist has done so unbiassed, and fully capable of judging for himself as to the soundness of his decision; but that in most instances the decision has resulted from the reasons given to him by the recruiting agent.

"It may, therefore, be concluded that at present young men must be sought for, but in time the inducements to serve and the advantages of such service may be more generally known, and then young men may seek to serve without the necessity of any solicitation.

"An allusion has been made to the advance still paid to the Militia volunteer on enlistment, while the bounty to the recruit for the Regular Army has ceased to be paid. At first sight this may appear injurious to recruiting. If, however, a proposal now under consideration is approved of, that every militiaman may, after one training, join the Regular Army, and if, as it is hoped, the assistance to the officers of the Militia regiments is freely given to this plan, the Militia enrolments will materially assist Army enlistments, and a benefit will also arise to the Militia force, as many of these men belonging to the county will afterwards be desirous of returning to the Militia regiment from which they came and serving with it in such capacities as may be open to them.

"The industrial schools, chiefly in the neighbourhood of London, continue to furnish a good number of boys and lads well trained as musicians. These youths are applied for by many commanding officers of regiments who report most favorably of their conduct and proficiency, and who are thus enabled to complete the bands of the regiments easier than by instructing men from the ranks as musicians.

"The only objection is the early ages of these lads, scarcely exceeding 14 years; but as they are enlisted for long service, and are passed quickly into the bands, they supply the places which would otherwise require the services of full-grown men, who may be better employed in the ranks.

"The standard in height has been nearly all the year 5ft. 5in., and great attention has been paid to chest measurement, and careful medical examination before approval, so that the reports of the physique of the men are most favourable.

"As short service becomes more general, it may be questioned whether this stringency of medical examination may not be a little relaxed, as a man having slight blemishes, which now disqualify, will be fit for home service, and afterwards will qualified for service in the Reserve Forces, and quite capable of meeting the exigencies of any emergency that may then be required of him.

"The augmentation of 20,000 men required in August, 1870, caused the standard of height to be reduced to 5ft. 4in., and this unavoidably admitted a certain number younger than might be desired (as height is always one of the tests of age); hence it was by some inferred that these recruits were all youths quite unfit for work.

"It has, however, been ascertained that the average age of the men raised at the augmentation was above 19 years, and the experience of the Autumnal Manœuvres proves that these recruits shared the work of the older soldiers without any perceptible difference or any disadvantage to themselves.

"Inquiry has been made to ascertain how many of these men have not completed their first year's service, and it is found that the number invalided in that period 13 to per 1,000, which, allowing for such diseases as develope themselves at that age, for the change of life on first joining, and the necessary drill, is very small and will bear favourable comparison with the corresponding state of health of men in civil life of that age. The subject will be more fully considered in the statistical reports from the Army Medical Department, which will be published in March; in these reports the inquiry has been carefully made, from which the above result has been derived. There are no similar returns of men invalided under one year's service procurable for former years; but as far as can be ascertained the recruits of this augmentation have not, after one year's trial, proved less efficient than those taken in former years at the ordinary rate of recruiting, to supply the usual casualties.

"The question of the best age for recruits has been latterly much discussed, and it is one for deep consideration. It is of no great avail calling attention to the age of the soldier in Continental armies, which may range from 21 to 30 years.

Armies raised by conscription can give no analogous grounds for comparison with a system of purely voluntary enlistment.

"In the first case the State may select the young men at whatever age it may be pleased to decree; these young men, till drawn for the conscription, have followed their various trades or callings, having obtained work and employment sufficient for their support, and for the maturing of their growth and frames, and to these callings they return when released after their term of service.

"In the second case, the man who has arrived at full maturity, who by his trade has supported himself so as to insure his growth and full development, and who is beginning to earn his livelihood with success, will not for the inducement that is offered in the British Army leave his work or employment, say at the age of 20; so that if only youths of that age are to be taken as recruits, they can be but the waifs and strays, the idlers who have never settled down to regular work, whose constitutions have probably suffered from their irregularities and the want of regular means of subsistence. But even of this class of men there would not be a sufficient number to replenish the ranks.

"Between the ages of 18 and 19 years many youths have not acquired regular employment. If these men enlist they are at once well clothed and cared for, and by the time they have acquired the age of 20 there can be no doubt are worth in physique, in strength of constitution more than one who, though enlisted above that age, had till then existed on very uncertain means.

"These two years are, therefore, not lost to the State, and the very necessity of taking younger men under voluntary enlistment is in a great measure compensated for by the improvement in the young men's physique, constitution, and also in discipline, which is much easier acquired when still young and docile.

"Though the employment of young soldiers in the field cannot be advocated, British history shows many cases where these young have done very good service, and where the Army could not have been completed without them.

"It has been now determined that immature youths are not to be sent out of the country for service abroad.

"The age of 20 has been named as representing the earliest time of life for going abroad. The test of age is, however, in this case fallacious for a young man desirous of joining a particular regiment serving abroad is soon apprised that he must be of a certain age to enlist in that regiment, and declares his age accordingly; a fact which cannot always be ascertained by the most experienced examining officer.

"To carry out the rule that immature youths should not be sent abroad, it would be more certain if the test were one upon which no difference of opinion can arise and where no deception can have been practised.

"It has already been mentioned that the average age of recruits may be taken at 19 years; it might therefore be ruled that no soldier should go abroad till he had been one year in the service, by which time his qualifications, military and medical, have been well ascertained by the commanding officer and surgeon in medical charge, and his fitness can be more relied upon than that of a recruit, presumed to be 20 years of age, and only enlisted a short time before the embarkation.

"Still there would be nothing to prevent a recruit whose age was known to be 20 years, if in all respects fit, being also sent abroad.

"It is very desirable that every facility should be given for raising men for foreign service, having always in view the above considerations, as it has already been shown that the number of men of 20 years of age willing to enlist is limited by their occupations.

"Allowing for the present temporary check to recruiting by the demand for labour in the manufacturing centres, it has been shown that the number of recruits necessary for this year's demand has been procured; it has also been shown that in years to come a large number of recruits will be required, if it is desired to complete the Regular Army, and at the same time to fill up the First Class Reserve.

"There has not been, as yet, sufficient time to declare decisively whether a short service, with only a limited number of men being allowed to serve on to pension will be popular, but it may be fairly surmised that the present inducements to enlist on these conditions will not hereafter be sufficient to meet the increasing demand, and in face of the constant rising of the rate of wages in the labour market.

"However, the advantage of an efficient Regular Army, combined with a reliable Reserve Force, is so great that any further inducement to enlist that is may be found eventually necessary to grant will be well bestowed towards the important object to be attained.

"CLEMENT A. EDWARDS, Major-General,
"Inspector-General of Recruiting."

THE TRAVERS TWISS SCANDAL.

(*Times*, March 14.)

THE startling and wholly unexpected issue of the libel case which has lately excited public curiosity in the highest degree will be felt like a shock throughout a large circle of English society. It is among the common truisms of poetry and philosophy that every man's peace of mind is, to some extent, at the mercy of slanderous tongues, but this has seldom indeed been so fearfully verified in real life. The story is a long one, but we forbear, on more grounds than one, to relate it in any greater detail than is necessary to make its conclusion intelligible. On the 4th of April, 1871, Mr. Alexander Chaffers, a solicitor by profession, made a Statutory Declaration before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, containing the most scandalous charges against Lady Twiss, wife of the Queen's Advocate. The substance of these charges was that Lady Twiss, then passing, as was alleged, under the name of Marie Gelas, had lived as a courtesan in London during the whole summer of 1869, had formed an immoral connection with her present husband in the August of that year, and had continued it up to 1862, when they were married at Dresden. It does not appear at what period this document was first circulated, but it was deposed by the solicitor of Sir Travers Twiss that in the same month of last year an action was commenced against him by Mr. Chaffers for services rendered to Lady Twiss, under the name of Marie Gelas, before her marriage; and that, in the particulars furnished by order of a Judge, statements were made containing or implying the same libellous insinuations. These were absolutely denied in the plea of Sir Travers and Lady Twiss, and no further steps had been taken in the action since June, 1871. Meanwhile it came to the knowledge of Sir Travers that copies of the Statutory Declaration had been communicated by Mr. Chaffers to the Lord Chamberlain, as well as to the Bishop of London and Hereford, and that others had been distributed among his private friends. At last he determined on proceeding criminally against the author, who conducted his own case, and cross-examined Lady Twiss at great length, before Mr. Benson, of the Southwark Police-court. Nothing could be more straightforward or unqualified than her contradiction of every material imputation against her, and her evidence was confirmed by that of several independent witnesses, one or two of whom, having read the report of it in the newspapers, came forward of their own accord to support her. Yesterday the case for the prosecution was to have closed, and the prisoner having given notice of his intention to call witnesses, the case for the defence would probably have been commenced to-day. Upon the opening of the Court, however, Mr. Poland, Lady Twiss's counsel, was not present, and when he appeared shortly afterwards it was to announce that she had retired from the prosecution, and had quitted London. The inevitable result was the discharge of the defendant, though he was immediately bound over to answer another summons this morning for traducing the character of a gentleman by accusing him of bigamy.

It is still possible that some explanation of this strange incident may be forthcoming, and we cannot but consider some of the expressions reported to have escaped Mr. Benson, the magistrate, on the first news of Lady Twiss's non-appearance as singularly ill-advised and unjust. On the other hand, the remarks which he made on the conduct of Mr. Chaffers will command universal assent. Whether Lady Twiss be wholly guilty of the sins laid to her charge, or partly innocent and partly guilty, or wholly innocent but unable to bear any longer the misery of facing a censorious public, may never be brought to light. No doubt, as Mr. Benson said, one evil effect of the defendant's escape will be to encourage an ignorant belief that libel may be justifiable, provided that it be true. No doubt, also, the failure of Lady Twiss to appear yesterday morning, though it may turn out to have been due to a nervous prostration, is likely to outweigh, in popular opinion, all the positive testimony previously given in her favour. Be it so; yet let us hope that Mr. Benson's stern prediction will not fail of its accomplishment—that a person who could attempt, as the defendant has done, to blast the character of a lady who seems never to have injured him may carry with him to his grave the contempt of all honest men. At the very worst, Lady Twiss, and still more her husband, would have a claim on our pity; but let it not be forgotten that innocence itself is not secure against attacks of this nature. It is not long since Mrs. Rodolite was subjected to a moral torture hardly less severe by the detestable falsehoods of the claimant in the Tichborne case. Happily, she completely succeeded not only in clearing away every doubt or suspicion of her virtue, but raised herself in the estimation of all honourable men by her courage in confronting her base accuser; yet she could not escape the agony which any pure-minded woman must suffer under such calumnies, especially as for several months she was not permitted to refute them. Be Lady Twiss as pure as an angel of light—and the contrary has not been proved—she must have undergone unspeakable anguish from the moment that she became conscious of the defendant's malicious design, and his punishment, however exemplary, would have been no compensation to her feelings. Her want of moral courage or of confidence in her own case will prevent society, whatever charity may dictate, from assuming her innocence, but we do not scruple to assert that even upon the assumption of her guilt the conduct of her assailant merits the condemnation of every generous mind.

Another consideration is suggested by this case upon which less reserve is necessary. No explanation whatever has been given of the circumstances under which the Statutory Declaration was taken before the Bow-street magistrate. It cannot have even purported to have any bearing on the action commenced last year since the writ in that action was not issued for some weeks afterwards, and we are at a loss to conceive what other reason can have justified Mr. Vaughan in receiving and attesting it. Sir George Bowyer, who lately addressed a letter to us on this point, appears to be under some misapprehension when he states that "a magistrate or other person authorized to administer an oath is not forbidden to receive a Declaration on any subject and of any nature imaginable." Sir George refers to 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 52, sec. 18, as if it governed the whole subject. This section, it is true—reciting that "it may be necessary and proper in many cases "not herein specified to require confirmation of written "instruments or allegations, or proof of debts or of the "execution of deeds or other matters"—enables Justices of the Peace and other duly qualified persons to receive voluntary Declarations in a certain form. But such language as this is expressly subject to limitations expressly laid down in previous sections. Now, section 13, reciting that "a practice has prevailed of administering and receiving oaths and affidavits voluntarily "taken and made in matters not the subject "of any judicial inquiry, nor in any wise pending or at issue before the Justice of the Peace "or other person before whom such oaths or "affidavits have been administered or received," proceeds to prohibit this practice in the most emphatic terms which could be devised. It enacts that it shall no longer be lawful to administer or receive "any oath, affidavit, "or solemn affirmation touching any matter or thing "whereof such Justice hath not jurisdiction or cognizance by some statute in force at the time being;" and the only exceptions which it recognizes are oaths or affirmations relating to the preservation of the peace, to criminal offences, to proceedings before Parliament, and to instruments designed for use in foreign countries. It remains to be shown under which of these categories the Statutory Declaration against Lady Twiss could possibly be brought, consisting, as it does, of allegations affecting her moral character alone, and not cognizable in any Court of Justice. We entirely agree with Sir George Bowyer that, if the permitted such Declarations to be made at all, it would be right to require that notice should be given to all persons inculpated, and that objections on their part should be fairly heard, before the magistrate appends his attestation. But he fails to convince us that so gross an abuse, if it prevails, is according to law, instead of being, as we submit, contrary to law.

Having said this, we regret to add that, so far as we can ascertain, the practice does prevail extensively, and that no one is safe against having a Statutory Declaration, like that of Mr. Chaffers, made about himself to-morrow. Some magistrates, of course, exercise a wholesome discretion, and satisfy themselves, at least, that it is "necessary and proper" to receive a Declaration before adding their signature. Others, we fear, act as if they had no responsibility whatever, and sign Declarations executed before their clerks, without even seeing the declarant in person. It needed so flagrant a case as the present to expose the full danger of this laxity in the performance of a magisterial function. For aught that appears, Mr. Chaffers, instead of blackening Lady Twiss's reputation, might have selected the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Queen herself as his victim, not, indeed, without running the risk of being prosecuted for misdemeanour and sentenced to imprisonment for three years with hard labour, but without incurring the penalties of perjury. Under the existing law, as is well known, there is no such offence as perjury, except where the false oath or affirmation might prejudice some judicial procedure, or is made in respect of some other matter to which the law attaches a definite and serious importance. It is not easy to understand why the penalties of perjury and the privilege of making affirmations which are equivalent to oaths should not be coextensive, and we are disposed to hold, with Sir George Bowyer, that it would be well "to make every false-"hood on oath or not, affirmed before a legal authority punishable to the full extent as perjury." No doubt, vindictive malignity would still find vent in ordinary slander and libel; but these, odious as they may be, are less formidable instruments of persecution and extortion than papers apparently warranted by a magistrate's authority. The strongest minds are not always proof against the kind of pressure which Mr. Chaffers seems to have brought to bear on Lady Twiss, with an effect all the more deadly by reason of Sir Travers's eminent position. Society, therefore, need